MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1879.

Aberle's Theatre-Vericia Heating Pheating Research Brooklyn Park Theatre—Our Candidate. lafti. Avenue Theater-La Jolis Parlamente Folly Theatre-Variety. Grand Opera House-Paul and Virginia. Haverly's Thentre—The Magic Slipper, Boster & Hint's Garden—Couest, Madican Square Garden—H. M. S. Phasors, New York Aquarium II. M. S. Pinsfors. Nihlo's Garden-Englestment. Olympic Theatre Mitt.

Park Theatre-Dunificaly's Britler flam. San Francisco Ministrets - Briss and Biss. Theatre Comique-Millian Ouard Chieder. Wallack's Chester-Woollett's Root.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 6, 1879, was:

### 191,812 Weekly. 118,868 Thursday 118,600 Friday 110,078 Saturday 119,004 Total for the week ....

#### An Eventful Week.

The quarrels in the Democratic party, which now bid fair to reach their consummation at Syracuse during the present week, are portentous of defeat both in the State and national elections.

The voice of the venerable Honario Sev-MOUR is heard counselling moderation and self-sacrifice.

Will it be heeded?

Not by those who are accounted leaders, we apprehend.

The masses of the party may break loose from personal thraldom and unite. We have felt greatly incensed at some of

the acts of Gov. Rominson; but they have not driven us to the extremity of preferring the election of Mr. CORNELL. We have regarded Mr. TILDEN and the principal men around him as greatly at fault for making no effort to conciliate such

men as Chief Judge Church, Mr. Callicor. Judge PARKER, Mr. BEACH, and other influential Democrats, so as to bring about harmony in the party; we have not modified our notions on this point; yet we have not arrived at a decision that under no circumstances would we support Mr. TILDEN for renomination and reflection.

It is a great world; and it would be childish to expect to have everything in it to suit ourselves.

If Mr. SEYMOUR would go to the State Convention in person, as an Apostle of Peace, he might exercise a mighty influence for good. So might Chief Judge Chunch. But then they must be governed by their own sense of duty in such a matter. We only say it is a rare and grand opportunity for both of them.

It is a week big with results. One thing it may be well enough to bear in mind. and that is, however great the provocation, digging a grave for the Democratic party will not be a popular business for Demo crats to be engaged in.

### The Result in California.

The first election in California under the new Constitution has resulted, on the whole, rather disastrously for the friends of that instrument. The success of Perkins, Republican candidate for Governor, is a triumph for the Central Pacific Railroad Ring. the great and oppressive menopoly which did more than anything else to provoke the uprising of the people and the radical amendment of the organic law of the State

The Governor and State officers of California will be bound by the provisions of the new Constitution, not less than if they were its friends. But, in view of the importance of the experiment that is to be worked out in California during the next few years, it is to be regretted that the administration of affairs has been put at the outset into the hands of those who will do their utmost to nullify its purposes. The test of a law, good or bad, is its faithful execution.

The long and short of the election of the epublican State ticket and a Republican Legislature, is that the power of money, of organization, of unscrupulous methods, and of extensive political experience has availed against a divided opposition. In the vote of last May there were only two parties-for the new Constitution and against it. In this election the monopolists have held all the forces which they had then, and, acting in the name of the Republican party, have had to deal with an enemy split into factions by the greed of office.

The Workingmen have gained a majority of the Railroad Commissioners, and, undoubtedly, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice. Even their opponents admit that their nominations for judicial offices were unex-

Certainly three and probably all four of the Congressmen are Republicans. We have already spoken of the possible effect of this result upon the choice of the next President. in case the election is thrown into the House of Representatives. Of the thirty-eigh State delegations, nineteen, including California, are Republican, eighteen are now Democratic, while the Indiana delegation is equally divided between the two parties, with the determining vote in the hands of the Greenbacker, DE LA MATYE.

Of less real importance than the result in the State at large, but of vastly more popular interest just now, is the result in San Francisco. The Workingmen's candidate, KALLOCH, who was shot by CHARLES DE Young a fortnight ago, is elected Mayor by a majority of about fifteen hundred. The Workingmen also elect the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Auditor, the Tax Collector, the City and County Attorney, and a fair share of the minor municipal officers.

It is, therefore, in San Francisco, and in the matter of local government, that the capacity of Denis Kearney's party to carry out the reforms which they advocate will first be tested.

# Japan's Grievance.

It is impossible not to feel some degree of sympathy with the Japanese authorities in the indignity to which they have latery been subjected by the breaking of their quaran-German merchant ships have arrived at Yokohama from infected ports, and, in stead of submitting to the samtary regulations imposed by Japan for the common benefit, have defied them.

What the feelings of our own people would be under like circumstances it is easy to understand. We know by experience what the yellow fever is, and what the Asiatic cholera is; we know, also, that the enforcement of quarantine regulations in such cases is of supreme importance. Germany has had experience of imported plagues and the terrible ravages they cause; even for fear of a cattle disease she not only imposes a quarantine on foreign importations, but prohibits them altogether.

In the case of Japan there is not only the

insisting on having the foreign ships break the quarantine and come to port.

Technically, it is true, the German envo has law on his side. Under the humiliating commercial treaty made with Japan by the eading European powers and by the United States, she is largely deprived both of her power to enforce quarantine regulations without foreign consent, and of her power to regulate her coast trade. The Japanese Government, however, admitting the binding force of the treaty, holds that in the su preme exigency of a danger to the public health, an independent nation has the right to exclusively control and enforce its own sanitary laws, and need not apply for the permission of foreign diplomatic and consular representatives.

Fortunately, the question has ceased, fo the moment, to be a practical one, because with some sense of shame, the foreign representatives have generally, and perhaps universally, issued a notice to their shipmasters that they must submit to Jan anese quarantine regulations. But it is by no means certain that this action came in season. On the contrary, some reports go to show that cholera has greatly increased in Tokio and Yokohama since the quarantine was broken by foreign vessels, whether in consequence of that breaking or not.

Looked at in any light, it is little creditable to foreign nations—or, at least, to those which, like the British and German, have joined in insisting that Japan's right to exclude foreign ships on any ground whatever must never be admitted-that, for a bit of official punctillo, founded, too, on an unjust treaty, the lives of thousands of innocent people should be jeoparded. It is easy to imagine what would have happened under reversed circumstances. Has Germany been, from any reason, invelgled or driven in past years into a treaty by which she had given up her right of controlling the entry of foreign ships, under ordinary circumstances, yet, with the cholera raging, should a foreign ship Japanese or other, attempt to run the quarantine from an infected port, it would stand a good chance of being blown out of

water. Nor would Germany probably wait

for foreign envoys to decide in their wisdom

the entrance or spread of the disease.

The lesson seems to be that the old treat; ought to be modified by the European pow ers and by the United States, so as to give Japan more liberty, as belits an inde pendent nation. Why should she be kept in state of vassalage? The treaty was apparently made with her on the theory o her being a semi-barbarous nation. Her progress in modern civilization has really been one of the chief marvels of the century. This country, a short time since undertook to make a treaty with Japan removing the old restrictions on her independence; but the clause which rendered the treaty subject to the ratification of the other trenty powers rendered the new document waste paper, for that consent could not be obtained.

The Struggle of a Plundering Ring.

The Pennsylvania Republican Ring of po itical managers have made public plunder a profession, and for a long series of years they ruled absolutely at Harrisburg, with an occasional explosion like that which occurred at the last session to disturb the harmony of the party, and to expose the infamous means by which power was purchased and retained. Their operations extended to Washington, and were felt in mos of the party movements. Arrogant by long possession of power, and

leflant of public opinion, this organized Ring stopped at no scheme by which their greed of gain might be gratified. The people sub mitted as if the task of resistance was hope less, and rejoiced that the spoliation was not greater. The Ring's last experiment however, has brought some of the manager to grief; and it now remains to be seen if the courts and juries of Pennsylvania can be relied upon to protect the people against barefaced attempts at robbery.

A bill was presented to the Legislature to reimburse the Pennsylvania Railroad and others for losses by the riots of 1877, to the extent of four millions of dollars, which allowed a large margin for the Ring, and a corruption fund to put the bill through, as the phrase goes. The agent of the corporation for this huge job employed the methods which had become familiar to the whole country, by the notorious corruption of the Legislature.

It became known that members had been offered bribes for their votes, sometimes in money and occasionally in speculations of Pennsylvania Railway stock for a certain rise, on the passage of the bill. An investi gation, obtained after great difficulty, and obstructed throughout, disclosed the names of the guilty parties who had planned this ssault on the Treasury. Finally a Grand Jury the other day indicted seven of them for corrupt solicitation and for perjury.

There was a hope that while this subject was fresh and well understood, the trial would proceed immediately. But that exsectation has been disappointed, and the trial is postponed until the November term Every day of delay is a gain for the Ring who will improve their opportunities for bringing pressure to bear on witnesses court officers, and all others capable of exerting influence. If the parties who testified before the Investigating Committee are true to their oaths, there would seem to be little difficulty in obtaining a verdict of guilty against the corruptionists, unless the jury should be sufficiently packed in their interest to make a disagreement

The whole Government in Pennsylvania has been more or less debauched by the system which has existed there under the venal sway of the Camerons, And although the new Constitution aimed to sweep away this rotten rule, it only suc ceeded to a limited extent, and the administration of State and municipal affairs is almost as bad as it was under the old system. The ramifications of the Ring extend all over the State, and in one form or an other may be said to touch almost every important interest. Hence it will be no easy matter to convict any of the culprits strong as the proof against them may be.

# A Disgraceful City Government.

The manner in which our municipal government is at present conducted should en force upon every one who has any regard to the reputation of the city the necessity of a radical change. A great part of the fault may be laid to a weak and captious admin istration; but we believe the form of gev ernment, the Charter itself, is fundamentally wrong. Probably no governmental machine would work very well in the hands of a wooden-headed, weak-kneed Mayor. like EDWARD COOPER; but when, in addition to an incompetent numicipal Chief Magistrate, we have a tangled, confused Charter things inevitably get into a very confused

defalcation against Mr. Commissioner WHEELER, and, under a clause in the Charer, had ordered his salary stopped until the lieged deficiency should be made up.

We do not say that the Mayor did not sinerely believe that Mr. WHEELER was in lefault in some of his accounts. But, however this may be, we do not suppose there is one well-informed politician in the city who believes such a charge would have been preferred by the Mayor, at the time it was, if Mr. WHEELER had not given offence to Mr. Cooper by his course in reference to the appointment of inspectors of election. To put the best face on it for the Mayor, he neglects or performs his official duty according as its neglect or performance will

better subserve his partisan schemes. Well, Mr. WHEELER, while disputing the Mayor's premises, deposited to the credit of the city the amount of his alleged indebtedess, and addressed a respectful letter to the Board announcing that fact.

Whereupon Mr. Commissioner MacLean proceeded at once to cross-examine Mr WHEELER'S clerk as to the truth of the allegations contained in Mr. Wheelen's let ter. This was undignified and impudent to the last degree. We are greatly surprised at such improper conduct on the part of one who has always hitherto borne the reputation of a gentleman. It is painfully evident, however, that the evil association with Mr Cooper has corrupted Mr. MacLean's good

manners. Not content with his first essay at rude ness, Mr. MacLean followed it up by moving the appointment of Mr. FRENCH to supersede Mr. WHEELER as Treasurer of the Board. He seems to have conceived the strange notion that insolence is a part of re-

We call Mr. MacLean Commissioner b courtesy. In our opinion he has as little legal title to that office as he evinces of fitness for the dignified discharge of its duties.

#### Cause and Effect.

Our esteemed and aged contemporary, the Evening Post, seems inclined to believe that the success of the Republican State ticker in California was largely due to the fact that the Republican platform commended Mr. HAYES'S Fraudulent Administration.

just what steps should be taken to prevent The HAYES plank in that platform probably had about as much effect on the vote last Wednesday as it will have upon the grape crop in California this fall.

Nor is it entirely safe to assume that Dr Young's pistol ball elected Kalloch Mayor of San Francisco.

Fifteen hundred votes represent a great deal of sympathy-more than is commonly expended in a hotly contested election on a political opponent, even when that opponent has been the victim of a cowardly at tempt to assassinate.

It is certain, however, that the wise course of KEARNEY, and the respect paid to the laws of the State by the workingmen of San Francisco, after the shooting of Kalloch, strengthened their cause as nothing else could have done.

Pretty much everybody who opposed CONNELL at Saratoga has been heard from except Pomenoy, Judge Robentson said very promptly that he should help to elect the ticket STABIN'S supporters shouted as loudly for Connell, as they had for Stanin, Hiscock' Canal Ring following will help along the Con-NELL boom, since Soule, a Canal Ring man timself, was pinned to the ticket's tail. FENTON after a consultation with Haves and John SHERMAN, is very sanguine that the State will lect the Republican candidates. SLOAN spoke right out in the Convention for Convert, and although his candidate for Comptroller was put aside, it is not to be supposed that SLOAN will eave a stone unturned to help Connell

through. Pomenov alone maintains a provoking reticence. Possibly he remembers that he told an interviewer, before the Convention, that if nominated Mr. Connell could not be elected.

Mr. Jay Gould's gift last week to the Howard Association of Memphis was we be lieve, a disinterested act of genuine charity.

The Archduchess of Austria, Marie Chris-TINE, is said to have "most joyfully accepted the proposal of the youthful Alronso that e should share with him the Spanish throne, Allronso made a very good husband, the las time, according to all accounts, and the Archduchess will probably find that she has no made a mistake in accepting the hand of her royal suitor. So many thrones have disappeared in the course of the past thirty-tw years that even an imperial daughter of Austria may be pardoned for joyfully seizing the chanc to unite her fortunes with those of an actually reigning sovereign.

Now that the wheels of business have be gun to revolve, the streets are blooming with the ruddy faces of our country cousins, who have come into the finest of American watering places to spend their vacation. They wisely kept cool at home in the heat of summer, and made their city cousins happy in the slow and solemn country; and now they come to see the swift, uneasy city at its best in glorious Sep tember. They are heartily welcome.

The opening of Tompkins square as genuine public park was an event well worthy the celebration which took place last Thursday night. Tompkins square is situated in a denselpopulated neighborhood, and the desert of sand which reflected back with intensity the hot rays of the summer sun offered but an inhospitable refuge to the weary denizens of the adjoining streets. For years the square was neglected. while hundreds of thousands of dollars wer expended on the drives in the suburbs of the city. It was only after long and obstinate agi tation that the authorities were induced to expend some of the people's money in giving the people of the east side a breathing place. all is changed. Green grass plots afford a pleasant relief to the eye, and maple, willow and birch trees give a rural aspect to the scene.

Large as was the Labor-Greenback vote of this State in 1877 and 1878, it might have been larger had the candidate been less objectionable. This year the nominee for Governor is a man of integrity. Harris Lewis is well known in central New York. Besides being a Green back lender, he is President of the Farmers' Al liance, an organization whose chief strength is along the line of the New York Central Railroad and in northern New York. At the recent Concention of the Alliance Mr. Lewis explained that its objects were to correct abuses in the levying of taxes, and to secure an equalization of charges for the transportation of produce by rall, and he congratulated the Alliance that so ward awakening public interest in these topics.

With a leader who is not a party back or a comes a different sort of an organization from

Deacon Bicuard Smith, the Truly Good, o skey surcharged with rotten be We are grieved to say that this unseemly paragraph is from the pen of the able but somemes irreverent editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, Mr. Watterson lives near enough to Cincinnati to eatch and reflect some of the true goodness that proceeds from Deacon RICHARD SMITH; he also occasionally shows the effect of proximity to Deacon RICHARD SMITH's wicked partuers.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Ddelligencer began a new In the case of Japan there is not only the question of national humiliation to be considered, but the question of danger to the people from the reckiese conduct of foreign afripmasters. Nevertheless, the German regresentative defends his recent action in THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Conkling's Convention, and What Thought of Cornell's Nomination ALBANY, Sept. 6 .- The success of Mr. Conkling at the Saratoga Convention was so complete that it surprises his friends as well as his enemies. One of the bitterest of those enomies said yesterday:

Roscoe Conkling is a new growth in the pol-

ities of this State. His is the first instance in

our history where a bully set up for a states

man and was recognized as a leader. He car-

ries the style of a prize fighter into a delibera tive body, and swaggers like Falstaff. It was a bad day for the Republican party that brough him to the front. But the man has reached the end of his tether. Within a year he will be crushed into political pulp between the upper and nother mifistones of public condemns You smile, of course, to hear a defeated delegate talk so valiantly, after sitting dumb in the Convention and permitting this great pretender to ride rough shod over us all. But listen: Conkling's victory was his defeat. When he found that he had compassed Cornell's nomination his ambition ran away with his discretion-of which he never had much-and instead of attempting to conciliate the minority he completed the ticket with candidates who were his kitchen servants and political valets. Even the smallest allotment of political sagacity would have shown him that this act was suicidal. But he was intent only on making the dimensions of his triumph conspicuous. In his foolhardiness he sought only the tangible glory of the hour, and the result is that he has placed in the field a ticket whose defeat is inevltable. Cornell handicaps Republicanism almost hopelessly in the race, and every other candidate, with the possible exception of Mr Wadsworth, handleans Cornell, so that a Demoeratic triumph, in spite of Democratic dissensions, is assured in advance. If the Democrats win at the election, the State is lost, not only now, but in next year's Presidential canvass And as New York goes in 1880, so goes the Union. After everything is lost, the Republican party, which might have held power to the end of the century if it had been decently man aged, will begin to call its recreant lenders to account. In that day of settlement Rosco Conkling will get his dues. The very men who ecorded his edicts and obeyed his nod last Wednesday will be among the first to demand his punishment. You may remember William Sprague of Rhode Island, who for twelve years was a Senator of the United States. There was a time when Sprague's influence was equal to Conkling's within the sphere of his operations But he failed in business in 1873, and although he still had some time to serve in the Senate his nfluence vanished so completely that no man paid heed to his wishes. All that was the result of business reverses. Now, Conkiling's business is politics. Let reverses overtake him in that line and he will fall to pieces quicker than Sprague did and more completely; for although Sprague was reared to luxury he met his IIIfortune bravely and went to work as bookkeeper in a house where he had been manager But Conkling will never play a subordinate part. He will go into retirement sour and sulien, cursing his fate and cursed by the great party that was invincible when be entered in and was broken to pieces under his wicked management."

As an offset to this sad view of the situation, I sought the opinion of a Conkling man. It was easy to find one, for it is surprising how they have increased in numbers since last Tuesday Having so many to choose from, I picked out a noderate and discreet supporter of the Senator who is said to enjoy his confidence. In answer to my question of what he thought of the Convention's work, he said:

' It was well done, and it was done quickly,

confess I was surprised when I found that n

olive branches in the shape of minor offices were to be thrown to the opposing faction. Bu he true policy was adopted. Plain words are est, and brave acts are better than plain words Every politician worthy the name would rather be beaten overwhelmingly than to lose the stak for which he is fighting and then be asked to onsole himself with a sugar plum. Mr. Conk ling's opponents thought they were strong earry the Convention against him. If they had succeeded he would have accepted the result in perfect good faith, without asking any favors at the hands of Fenton, Morgan, or Merritt. But it turned out that Conkling's friends were in the majority. They did who bey thought was right when they nominated Mr. Cornell, and it would have been poor policy for them to virtually apologize for what they had done by loading down the ticket with the en enemies of the chief candidate wo ride together one must ride behind. Those who went in to defeat Mr. Conkling ought not o complain that when they themselves were defeated they were not permitted to carry away the fruits of victory. The same thing happened three years ago, except that our side was the victim then, instead of the victor. We went to aratoga to nominate Cornell for Governor. We found the opposition too strong, and we withdrew his name. Then we suggested him for Lieutenant-Governor, and we were told, in rather rough language, that we had no rights which the other side were bound to respect. So we yielded as gracefully as possile to a calamity which we could not avert. Then Mr. Cornell took off his cont and worked so hard for the ticket that Gov. Morgan, though he was defeated, received a larger vote that was ever before given to a Republican candidate in this State. That yote was 50,000 in exess of Grant's vote in 1872. Those who think was polled without the hearty cooperation of Conkling's friends might profitably study to figures. Now, all we ask of the friends of the beaten candidates is that they shall follow our example and work for the success of the party.

But will they do it?" Yes, for they can hardly do less. We shall nave a rousing campaign, extending from Montauk to Chautauqua, with plenty of speech-making and all the accompaniments of enthusiasm. Long before election day the rival ries of the Convention will be forgotten. Mr. Cornell's character is irreproachable, and there is not a man on the ticket at whose door any offence can be justly laid. What, then, is to hinder us from getting out the full vote of the

party and carrying the State ?" This view of the political outlook is shared. so far as I know, by all of Mr. Conkling's friends. But among those who went to Saraoga to oppose Cornell there is a wide difference of opinion. I have quoted from one of the enator's bitter enemies, and now I reproduce the remarks of a milder opponent, who said:

Mr. Conkling is entitled to the credit of carrying the Convention, but he did not beat us-we beat ourselves. If there had been unity f action in our ranks the eight votes by which we were defeated would have gone to us and fifty more along with them. To begin with, we had no candidate on whom we could units Sloan would have been our strongest man, but he would not consent to the use of his name at the first, and at the last he deserted us. Starin would not yield to Robertson, nor Robertson to Starin, and even if they could have reconciled much had been done through its influence to- their differences I doubt if either would have proved an available candidate. Pomerov was ot to be thought of, for he had bargained outrageously with Smyth of the Insurance Depart ment, under the vain delusion that that gentleman would repudiate Cornell-which he never had the remotest intention of doing. Not only did we lack a candidate, but we were sadiy deficient in organization. Hemembering how easily Cornell was beaten in 1876, most of our friends took it for granted that he could not be nominated. Nor were Mr. Conkling and his friends over confident. They feared us more than we feared them, and worked harder, and succeeded better. We had plenty of leaders and plenty of followers, but no commanding General and no plan of battle. The fight went against us, but we have nobody to blame but ourselves."

'Shall you support the ticket?" "Young man," said my informant, looking at me half quizzically, half sadly, "you will never add to your stock of information by asking a politician that question. Every man in the

Convention, as a matter of course. Except on rare occasions, like that of the Liberal move ment in 1872, bolting is the unpardonable sin and it turned out to be a pretty serious offence even then. The true Republican never bolts. He attends the meeting, applauds the speakers, and acquiesces in everything that the machine does. Then if the ticket happens to be beaten by 50,000 majority, and to show the heaviest falling off in the greatest Republican strong holds, he carefully destroys his remaining pasters,' assumes his sorriest look, and goes out to ask the machine managers how it all appened. The accident of defeat will occasionally occur in the best regulated political

families, but nobody is responsible for it. Oh. yes, I shall support the ticket." On one or two points the politicians of all factions and parties agree; Mr. Cornell will inaugurate the noisiest campaign that the State has seen since 1872, and he will turn the Democratic dissensions in New York city to the best possible account.

#### DISGUST AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The bitterest pill he Fraudulent Administration has ever had to swallow was the nomination of A. B. Cornell for Governor of New York. And the hypocrisy of pretending to accept with satisfaction a result to prevent which every possible effort was exerted only makes the defeat more glaring. It is an open secret that for months past, and, in fact, since the changes were made in the Custom House, arrangements have been made in the hope and with the expectation of capturing the State Convention and overthrowing Mr.

Conkling in the very house of his friends. Hayes, Wheeler, Sherman, and Evarts were he principal parties to this project, but none of them except Sherman has the least organizing capacity, and his influence was necessarily rippled from his being a self-nominated canlidate for the Presidency. Still, they did not despair of final success, and recently they were encouraged by circumstances that did not enter into the original calculations. These noble civil service reformers enlisted all the official support that could be privately employed in the lection of delegates, and in their manipulation after election-with how much effect has been

The real obstacle to any concentration upon candidate in opposition to Conkling's choice was the inherent weakness and unpopularity of the Fraudulent Administration. The knowledge that Hayes and his friends were in the field seeking to control the State organization was sufficient of itself to strengthen Conkling's annd.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the antagonism of Hayes, Sherman & Co., was a positive advantage to Conkling. He was shrewd enough to utilize it by presenting the issue as between the party in New York and the imbecile Administration at Washington. Had that been out of the way, and had there been no interference by those who personally represented Hayes and Sherman, as Wheeler and Fenton did, Conkling might still have dictated he candidate; but it would have been in a very different way and without the prestige which lecorated his brow at the close of the Saratoga

There had been a secret purpose to spring Mr. Evarts's name on the Convention as a surprise, if there should be any encouragement in hat direction. But the utter failure of the managers, who spoke in the name and by the authority of the Great Fraud, to make any impression or to bring about the least form of coperation, never permitted that idea to have he semblance of strength. Delegates who were ready to quit Cornell on a certain contingen m a good showing for any other sound Repub lean whose name and character inspired mor onfidence than his did, were kept in line by the fear that if a break took place there might be treachery. They dreaded sharp practice nd did not waver.

Cowardice, more than fidelity to the cause, is he true explanation of the professed interest here in Washington for the success of a ticket which is at heart detested. Sherman expresses a readiness to enter the canvass, and to is double-dealing speeches made in Maine. Policy and nothing else guides his course in this respect. Cornell's defeat would be wel omed and regarded as a vindication by Hayes and his concern, whatever they may individu ally or collectively profess to the contrary.

## Lottery Experiences.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Rather than have the nurwers in "Alimet Persuaded" all on one side, I will let the widespreading rays of The Sun it ominate my lottery account. Seeing the advertisement

Total ... \$30 (6) \$60 (6) Paid dividend. And In of \$550 Balance in treasury. 22 half lickets for September drawing. Fully Passcapes.

To the Editor of The Scs-Sir: The letters of "Almost Personaled" and "A Lottery Cropile" induce me also to send my account. I have for the past two years purchased tickets in the Louisnion State Lottery, for which I have received in returns. Desiring to test the matter more turb. I formed a calls. We have lought tickets for the past six months with the following result.

\$210 The above were all half lickets. We are satisfied the there is nothing to be gained, and that the old aring true: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bars ANOTHER S REPLECTION.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sit: George in Sunday . See of Aug. 31 the laster of one attempt to become rich tast without labor, by investing in lettery tickets. I berewith childre of gain, state the property of the arguments of t

To tak Emton or Tan Sun-Sir: I herewith send you my little account with the lottery: Ingested, Returned.

Total...... \$40 To the Euron or The Sus-Sire My lottery account is ite modest, but may be of interest to som 1.50 25.00 Totals ...... \$0.10 \$59.10 To the Emilia or The Sch-Ser, Having read in you

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Set HAVING PARAMACTOR OF THE EDITOR OF "Almost Persuaded" and "Lettery Cripple," I submit the following as my experience in the lattery business. Since March last that another in the lattery business. Since March last that another in the lattery business is since March last that and one of \$10 and one of \$10 I counter mysch very fortunate in being "in" Siz.

Packet.

#### A Bell with a Mournful Tone. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Allow m

to say that the most momental sounding hell of all the chirches a chip claudic being one on Fourteenth street, between sexth and sexenth avelones. It would be con-densited by one as a massince from the manuer in which it is ring.

Curtailty Grantfied. To the Edition of The Sun-Sire Will you have shower the action of any stress, which have been more to an action of a few parallel latter argument.

1. Which rewarder has the largest circulation, the

2. What newspaper has the largest circulation in the orids. A. R. B. AYMAND. 1. THE SUN's circulation is about double that of the London Times, as reported by those who claim to know the facts,

2. The Petit Journal of Paris advertises on

the dead walls of that city a circulation of 600,000 a day. We do not undertake to guarantee the accuracy of the figures. As Helpless as a Mummy.

Well, Mr. Cooper has been Mayor nearly a in redescribable and discriment contrision, and Mr. contribute in the diverse chair as quiet and helpless as though he were a military.

Watering Place Gosslp.

From the Charges Tribs Senator Conkling has recently been passing a party always supports the candidates of the than the scannes is far healthier as a summer resert AT WORK AGAIN.

Cheering Intelligence for the Berenved. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 .- The host of readers of THE SUN in this city were sadly grieved at the unkind letter published last Monday respecting our loved poet, George Washington Childs, A. M. During the few days that the obituary column of the Ledger had none of the elegiae verses that have made the name of G. Washington Childs, A. M., famous throughout the world, our poet was at his villa at Long Branch preparing a prose welcome to Philadelphia's renowned statesman and Minister Pieni-

potentiary, John Weish. The welcome appeared as an editorial ar-The welcome appeared as an editorial article in the Ledger of last Monday. Here it is:

The sweet Sunday morning sent out its mes are long before the steamer passed into the Capes of the Delaware, and long before the cutter neared the Indiana the velcome on shore was begun. From bundreds of glasses, Mr. Weish's townemn, still in summer square as both Capes, watched the good ship coming in with its homored tright. Plays were waved and cheers wort un, that the Minister could not hear, but none the less hearry for that. Some remembered that it was the Minister to England and the official representative of the United States returning with added honors on the hobbay-decked vessel, but all felt that it was John Weish coming home.

Mr. Childs's first assistant in writing prose s William V. McKean. On this eventful decasion Mr. McKean was absent from his post beside the great poet, but from the Capes came the following, which one heartless wretch of this city characterizes as "the slobbering over of snobbery:"

Special Despatch to the Public Ledos Special Despatch to the Public Ledger.

Care May Poiss, N. J., Aug. 31.—A little after 8 o'clock, on this bright and series Suiday morning, the steam-ship indiann, with John Welsh on board, passed into the Cares of the Deinware. There was welcome in cloudless sky, in the genual air, in the transquiness, and in the even of the hundreds of Mr. Welsh's townsmen who from both Cares, unknown to him, were washing the good ship of the control of the transport of the ship of the transport of the tra

Now that the process of welcoming John Welsh, the only Minister to England who has ever asked for a larger salary than the \$17,500 a year, is completed, Mr. Childs has returned to the oblituary business, as the following touching tributes in his best style attest. They are all from the Public Ledger of a single day this week;

TO ALICE. Affliction sere long time she bore, Physicians were in vain.
Till it pleased the Lord to give her case, And free her from her pain.

To our sox.
All is dark within our dwelling, Lonely is our home to-day, Por the one we loved so dearly, Has forever passed away. TO MOTHER. Wife and mother. Sadly missed and deeply mourned.

OUR MAGGIE. We moorn her loss, Gone, but not forgotten.

OUR MOTHER.
OUR mother dear, we loved so well, Has left us here alone to dwell.
With prospects bright to meet above, Where all is happiness and lave.
Gone, but not forgotten. Sweetly sleep, my precious Willie, Holy ancels round the ted, Sweetly sleep in Jesus, darling, In thy little narrow bed, I hear a voice.

Oh! can we think our mother cone,
A mother that was kind and dear!
Oh! can it be so loved a one
Our saddened hearts no more shall cheer!
That says I must not stay.
That says I must not stay.
I see a hand you cannot see
That beckons me away.

The poet has lost neither his industry nor his renius. He never was in better working order han now.

### STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

Nine Hundred Tons of them Stored in the Vaults of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- There are nine nundred tons of standard silver dollars stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department. Last fall Treasurer Gilfillan, with a desire to execute the spirit as well as the letter of the Silver law, began to pay interest on the debt in silver. John Sherman stopped this plan, and since then sliver has been constantly accumulating in the Treasury. Last menth Mr. Gilfillan began paying one-tenth of the current expenses of the Government in sliver dollars and by this means \$1.800.000 of them have been already placed in permanent circulation. There has been, however, an increase in the amount of sliver stored in the vaults during the past month. On Aug. 1, \$29.151.801 in sliver were stored in the vaults. On Sept. 1 there were \$30.678.464 in sliver in cossession of the Government. In Washington the sliver dollars are becoming a favorite subsidiary coin, retail dealers using them instead of the old \$1 and \$2 notes. man stopped this plan, and since then silver

## The Disappearance of the Tramps.

From the Penn Monthly. From the Prox Months.

That terrible bugbear of the New England college professor, the tramps, seems to have disappeared from our midst this summer. To what is it owing that we hear only of sporadic cases of their offences, and no longer meet them by shouls on our reads or see them basking in the sun in quiet places? Not to the success of that social war of extermination, which we were exhorted to wage on them, for the good sense exhorted to wage on them. by should on our reads or see them basking in the sun in quiet places? Not to the success of that social war of extermination, which we were exhorted to wage on them, for the good sense and humanity of the people forbade such a proceeding. Not to the effect of learned rhetoric and eignical objurgation, for not the smallest fragment of it ever reached the tramp's ears. It was the innocent who were tormented and provoked by it. Not to the effect of the stringent laws passed in haste by many of our States, or others of the States were too sound in sense, or elast too inert, to pass such laws; and these are as free from tramps as the rest. Meanwhile those laws remain on the statute book, the instrument prepared for the hand of malice or simplify against homest people.

The truth is that the revival in business, and expectailly of the iron trade, though not seexuberant as the newspapers would have us think has been sufficient to reabsorb this class into the ranks of the inborious. From which they were very unwillingly driven by the pressure of hard times. As all experience showed, even in the worst times of this piague, they were ready to winess the suich. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to witness the suiche. These had they were ready to with given as a title top of his voice. By thus frightening the girls had they one as with fine top of his voice. By thus frightening the girls had they not a few restored as though in death agony, and streams at the top of his voice. By thus frightening the girls had the top of his voice. By thus frightening the distribution with fine of they not be restored. We had they not a few restored to his voice

ing wages, and having at last got a, longer tramps.

The Beer and the Bluff at Long Branch. Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Committee on the Framing of Laws for the Government of Municipalities, appointed by the State Legislature, of which parities, appointed by the State Legislature, of which Judge Chemens of Cambon is Chairman, will meet here next Saturday to hear the critizens in relation to the compres in the laws, affecting the place and the magnituding towns and videous. The heart will be asked to recommend a state appropriation results for the pairing the bind at Long Branch, and it is under the pairing the hind at Long Branch, and it is under the third at Long Branch, and it is under the Excise law so as to permit the sale of liquor on Sandays during bons months. This measure will be strongly opposed by prominent property holders.

Two Possible Candidates for Foreign Missions. Washington, Sept. 6 .- Ex-Postmaster-Genral Marshall Jewell arrived here to-day. He says that be comes on private business. In view of the fact that he comes on private business. In view of the fact that two torcizm missions are vacant his arrival is looked upon with anypcion. Mr. Jawell served the administration of ten Great as Minister to St. Peterstorz, and not will claimly the warry he suffered on account of the diamon's which an American woman was alloced to three chiralest reion a male member of the imperial family, it is believed he would accept the bost again if it was sendered him. Excitor, Feshor's view here has given ried to the rumor that he is a candidate for the English mission.

Bartholdi's Statue to be Done in Two Years. From Galignant.

Thanks to the success of the France-Ameri-ear Lattert, the whole of barth-dire constal state of Liberty will be completed in less than two years, and be-tore its departure for its transationate desimation will be not teacher temporarily for inspection by the Parisan.

Referred to the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temper-From Forney's Progress. R. B. Hayes, the last time I saw him in Phila-elpina, joined me in a glass of champague at the Union

John Sherman in Ohio.

Is this what you call an agressive campaign?
I don't like the way the aggressive cat lumps;
My luck is no better than it was down in Maine, Where they put me at once to my trumps. I thought that my tences were mended out here, And careful was I not to leave any gaps;

But when I walk torth the way is not clear And I tall into some fellow's traps , On issues financial I largely expand, And prove the Greenbackers offence to be rank; When some one asks questions, close up to the stand,

I bollst of resumption, and eagerly show How credit is strengthened at home and abroad; When some one pops up, who is anxious to know About the First National Frank.

About the First National Bonk.

When tots of statistics with case I have read. And relumns of figures have given them here. They mower with extracts from what I have said, And quote me the day and the year. I cannot see how such aggressiveness pays;

Its style, once for all, I surremely disdain. At last I obey that old order of Hayes, And quit the Ohio campaign.

To break chills and cradicate fever and ague, try Dr. D. Jayne's Ache Mixtors, it you desire a safe and per-munent cure. — 4da.

SUNBEAMS.

-England is full of foreign princes visit-

-Last session the British House of Lorda -The Railroad Gazette says that 1,476

miles of railroad have been made in the United States thus far this year, against 614 in 1875. -The harbor of Melbourne is to be inproved at a cost of \$1,000,000 so as to admit of son, any burden coming right up to the city.

-- A brave nine-year-old boy descript into a deep well, at Casende, Iowa, to rescort. sister, and held her head above water until to -The excursion of three Lowville only dren into the Adirondacks was unpleasant. The colost, wandered over two days without food, and when the have starved if they had not by chance met a worsh. -Camp meetings are uncommonly frequent in Texas this year, and, although there is occasionally a fatal affray on the grounds, the converts are so namer ous that one pregener expressed a hope of soon making the whole State plous.

-The Methodist church at Centreville, Md., was lighted and decorated for the wedding of Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Merchant, the minister was ready, and an expectant throng filled the edifice, when the informa-tion came that the couple had decided not to get married. No explanation was given.

-A merchant sitting in his office in this city recently received an answer to a despatch sent to Shanghai, China, six hours previously. Shanghai is 20,000 miles distant from New York by telegraph, and the message (not making allowance for delivery at the two cities) travelled at the rate of 100 miles a minute -According to official statistics furnished by the French War Office, 709,140 men will spend more or less time under the flag this year, in conformity with the new military law. The active army is set down at

men and 6,920 officers -Three members of the female base ball club, which has been exhibiting through the country, walked disconsolately luto Pittsburgh, and reported the rest of the party as afoot too, a few miles back. They had turned pedestrians in consequence of their man-ager's departure with the treasury, and were on their way to Philadelphia.

479,100 men; the reserve of the active army at 144,570

men and 2,650 officers; the territorial army at 117,800

-It was a conscientious mob that destroyed Smythe's Hotel, at Cardington, Ohio. A murder was committed in the house, and, on the following night, a party of masked men demolished the establishment which contained a large stock of liquors and cigars; but they had resolved not to smoke or drink anything, and

not a thing was spared from the flames.
—Peter Bain of Bourgeval, France, gained the consent of his sweetheart to marry, and started for home, singing joyously as he went. The girl listened to his voice as he crossed a field, and noted that it stopped suddenly in the middle of the song. This old breaking off excited her wonder. She went to learn the cause. and found her lover murdered. A rival had everheard him, fellowed him, and struck him down from behind.

-A curious happy family is now amusing the Russians at the Zoological Garden of St. Petersburg. There are in a large cage two young lions, two young bears, and two large dogs. The members of this family live in perfect peace, playing heartly to-gether. It is proposed to add to the family a pair of young hyenas and a couple of young wolves. The man-agers hold that the peace of the happy family will re-main undisturbed, even after it is thus enlarged.

-The Independent Order of Mutual Aid, a Western secret organization, is said to have been rained by officers who helped themselves to all the money in the reasury. At a meeting of the Supreme Council, in Un cinnati, it was officially stated that there was a heavy debt, instead of the \$25,000 that should be on hand. One theft of \$10,000 was hinted at, and it was charged that large sums had been misappropriated for pretended ser-vices. A banquet had cost \$700, while the widows and dildren of yellow fever victims were unable to get the promised assistance.

-A Russian nobleman, Panteleeff, who died in 1875, bequesthed one million roubles to a body of peasants, to be used for the special purpose of purchasing land from their former masters. The relatives of the deceased nobleman tried to break the will, and brought the case into court, where it has been kept for four years at last the Czar himself has confirmed the original will and on the 8th of August directions were issued to fulfi its provisions. As the capital is not sufficient to benefit all the peasants reterred to, lots will have to be cast to determine who shall be recipients of land.

-Russian papers report that during last month no less than nine persons were bitten by a rabid wolf in the hamlet of Begoljubow, in the Vladimir district. They were taken to the hospital, where five of them died, in dreadtal agony, seen after their admission. The doctors resolved to try in the other cases an experiment, which a German physician had employed with success against hydrophobia. The experiment consisted in administering to the patient a dose of the Indian po-son surges. The Russian Procedures ways that this was administered at Vladimir to the remaining four person who had been bitten by the wolf. They all died, but without the preliminary torture of hydrophobia.

-A susceptible young man was jilted at Charlotte, N. C. He went to a house where the girl was spending the evening with a party of her own sex, and asked to see her. She refused him an interview, and he could not even get into the house. He declared that he did not desire to live longer, and was going to kill himself, then and there. The girls came out on the doorsteps

hearted, and he frequently threatened to take his own life. So disconsolate was he that, when somebody asked the loungers on the verands of the tavers at Edge Hill, Pa., to go into the barroom and drawk, and all the rest responded with alacrity, he stayed outside alone. When the others came out again, they found Waterfield lying dead on the floor, with a wound in his breast. They shought be had carried out his suichfal purpose by tabling himself, but they could not find a kni e. An examining physician found a bullet in the supposed rash, and it was a mystery how the shot had been fired, and it was ascertained that a man had been trying a rine to

that direction from a point three-quarters of a mile away. -Cotton growing is assuming large dimensions in the Central Asiatic provinces of Russia, reaching yearly at present more than 30,000,000 kilo grammes, which is partly utilized in local industries and partly finds its way to kinssa, which again returns a considerable proportion in the shape of cotton takings. At the northern boundary of the cetten zone in Turkestan, the vailey of the river Arys is usually taken, but also in regions the American cotton also fienzishes; yet in sole of repeated attempts to introduce its culture, it has made but little headway. Still be ther than the cetton of Task-kent and Kolend is the Wosharian cultur, which by caretul attention to the plantations is said to approach the American kinds in quality. The largest\_cross of estimate obtained in Khiva, the smallest in the northern state.

of the Turkestan region. -The Assize Court at Perugia, in Italy, has just condemned to death a man named Tourist Lan-gari, who had not only mundered his brother but catch him. The two brothers, Thomas and Schasner Lough had been on bad terms to a long time, and as God Fri day last Thomas waited for his brother as he returned from mass and, coming up believe him in a sequestral spot, knecked him down with a blow from an axe, and those shows it. spot, knocked thin down with a blow point at all, then rhopped his head off. Having done this he we halored the hody with his knile, hod out the heat, while he cut an placed them upon onesle with the head, while he cut up the rest of the heat is small pieces and concentral it was review. Taking the head and viveers home with him, he indied out the best and syes from the head, while the intertunes he time and gave to his when the first while the intestines he this and the back were found substraint and the state passed the back were found soon afterward and the union and traved house to min. When his house was reached his wife at one are seed what a horrille used the had care, and her back at the case of the care. and her first and reasky told the notice that I was sa and declared that he would do the same thing over reall if he had the charice.

-The Siberian exiles, when released from The Siberian exiles, when released from prison and the mines, are have had nearly as he were staff ins or sten any tyr means of sine status, as no were staff ins or sten any tyr means of sine status as some deviced or all civilizats, they were not allowed to adopt any measurements. Subject the annual or sine as exiles for centuries. Under the annual or sine as exiles for centuries. The eventual tensors the section of cities should be filled with criminal variants. It is not for the beginner, should be filled with criminal variants of a reason of the beginner, should be filled with a matter the section and the moral inference of the section of the control and the moral inference of the staff of the control inference of the staff of the section of the filled in the development has of a beginning the control in the filled in the staff of the section in the moral inference of the section in the moral inference of the control of the section in the moral of many, and so the four recently proper releases or order allowing the exists to moral a discount of the control of the co order allowing the expert to purpose allowers that their upon the presupposability god since it a satisfactor of the local authorities. The contract of the local authorities. denied this right of honestly making a hyang